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**STATEMENT**

**Global Platform 2025**

**Multi-Stakeholder Plenary 2:**

**Leave No One Behind – Realizing the Guiding Principles of the Sendai Framework**

**Statement delivered by**

**Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ms Stine Renate Håheim, Norway**

Check against delivery

4 June 2025

Thank you Chair

The Norwegian national alert system aims to ensure that all residents receive critical information during emergencies.

The system ensures that the needs of different groups are considered in disaster planning and response strategies.

National and local authorities work with community organisations to ensure that marginalised groups are aware of the alert system and know how to use it.

This inclusive approach is also crucial to maintain a high level of trust, a fundamental feature of a resilient society.

Leaving no one behind is a fundamental principle in Norwegian international development cooperation.

Disasters affect vulnerable groups disproportionately. When disasters strike, women, people with non-binary gender identities, older persons, youth, persons with disabilities, and marginalised communities are hit the hardest.

That is why Norway’s DRR financing is targeted towards reaching these groups.

Let me give you two examples. First, several of the projects Norway supports target women leaders and women groups in the local communities to transmit warnings.

Second, we support projects that target users that are not easily reachable, by issuing warnings in local and minority languages.

An inclusive approach in preparing for, responding to and recovering from disasters its not just the right thing to do, but it is also the best way to strengthening community resilience.

I now want to give the rest of my time to our youth delegate, Maria Mjaaland.

The Sendai Framework's guiding principle to integrate gender, age, disability, and cultural perspectives into all DRR policies has also informed Norway's national DRR priorities.

They include specific measures to protect vulnerable groups during disasters, such as ensuring accessible shelters and targeted communication strategies. [This has improved resilience and reduced the impact of disasters on marginalised communities.]

For instance, the Norwegian Youth Council is represented in the National Council of the Norwegian Home Guard. This participation serves as a concrete example of our commitment to incorporating diverse perspectives.

Lastly, when it comes to the use of disaggregated data, Norway has made progress in using disaggregated datasets to inform decision-making for prevention and preparedness. There is, however, still room for improvement both in the collection of data, and in involving marginalised groups in analysis and assessments.